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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/652,847	08/29/2003	Peter Miguel Martino	200309657-1	2821

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EXAMINER

SEMENENKO, YURIY

ART UNIT PAPER NUMBER

2841

DATE MAILED: 05/18/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/652,847

Applicant(s)

MARTINO, PETER MIGUEL

Examiner

Yuriy Semenenko

Art Unit

2841

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 28 February 2006.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-20 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) 11-15 is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-10 and 16-20 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Amendment

1. Amendment filed on 2/28/2006 in response to the Office Action dated 12/07/2005, has been entered. Claims 11-15 had been withdrawn. Claims 1- 20 are now pending in the application.

Response to Arguments

2.1. Applicant's arguments filed 2/28/2006 have been fully considered but they are not found persuasive.

2.2. However, in response to applicant's argument that there is no suggestion to combine the references, the examiner recognizes that obviousness can only be established by combining or modifying the teachings of the prior art to produce the claimed invention where there is some teaching, suggestion, or motivation to do so found either in the references themselves or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art. See *In re Fine*, 837 F.2d 1071, 5 USPQ2d 1596 (Fed. Cir. 1988) and *In re Jones*, 958 F.2d 347, 21 USPQ2d 1941 (Fed. Cir. 1992). And further, there is no requirement that a motivation to make the modification be expressly articulated. The test for combining references is what the combination of disclosures taken as a whole would suggest to one of ordinary skill on the art. *In re McLaughlin*, 170 USPQ 209 (CCPA 1971). *In re Bozek*, 163 USPQ 545 (CCPA) 1969.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham v. John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

3.1. Claims 1, 16, 18 and 19 are rejected under 35U.S.C. 103(a) as being obvious over Coffin et al. (Patent # 2002/0079117 hereinafter "Coffin") in view of Kutlu (Patent # 6472762 hereinafter "Kutlu").

3.1.1. Regarding claim 1: Coffin discloses in Fig. 1 a land grid array package 10 for clamping to an interposer socket 14 on a printed circuit board 16, the LGA package (LGA) 12 (page 2, [0020]) comprising: a substrate 34, Fig. 2B; a die 32, attached to an upper surface of the substrate; a lid 36, Fig. 2B attached to an upper surface of the die 32,

except , Coffin doesn't explicitly teach a substrate reinforcement member attached to the upper surface of the substrate and separated from the lid.

Kutlu discloses a substrate reinforcement member 116, Fig. 4 attached to the upper surface of the substrate 106 and separated from the lid 104. At time the invention was made, it was well know to use a substrate reinforcement member attached to the upper surface of the substrate and separated from the lid.

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, at time the invention was made, for Coffin to include in his invention that a substrate reinforcement member attached to the upper surface of the substrate and separated from the lid.

Benefit of separating a substrate reinforcement member from the lid is eliminate of necessity to match the coefficient of thermal expansion (CTE).

3.1.2. Regarding claim 16: Coffin discloses in Fig. 1 a land grid array package 10, the LGA package (LGA) 12 (page 2, [0020]) comprising: a substrate 34, Fig. 2B; a die 32, attached to an upper surface of the substrate; a lid 36, Fig. 2B attached to an upper surface of the die 32,

except , Coffin doesn't explicitly teach a substrate reinforcement member attached to the a surface of the substrate and being adapted to reduce mechanical stress in the substrate.

Kutlu discloses a substrate reinforcement member 116, Fig. 4 attached to a surface of the substrate 106 and being adapted to reduce mechanical stress in the substrate (column 2, lines 8-22). At time the invention was made, it was well know to use a substrate reinforcement member attached to the upper surface of the substrate and being adapted to reduce mechanical stress in the substrate.

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, at time the invention was made, for Coffin to include in his invention that a substrate reinforcement member attached to the upper surface of the substrate and being adapted to reduce mechanical stress in the substrate.

Benefit of doing so is to reduce mechanical stress in the substrate.

3.1.3. Regarding claim 18: Coffin discloses LGA package having all of the claimed features as discussed above with respect claim 16,

except , Coffin doesn't explicitly teach wherein the lid is adapted to move downwardly to accommodate bending of the substrate.

Kutlu discloses the lid 104 is adapted to move downwardly to accommodate bending of the substrate 106. [This is possible because the substrate reinforcement member attached to the surface of the substrate separated from the lid, Fig. 4]. At time the invention was made, it was well know to use the lid is adapted to move downwardly to accommodate bending of the substrate.

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, at time the invention was made, for Coffin to include in his invention the lid is adapted to move downwardly to accommodate bending of the substrate .

Benefit of separating a substrate reinforcement member from the lid is eliminate of necessity to match the coefficient of thermal expansion (CTE).

3.1.4. Regarding claim 19: Further Coffin discloses LGA package having all of the claimed features as discussed above with respect claim 16,

except , Coffin doesn't explicitly teach the substrate reinforcement member extends around a periphery of the die.

Kutlu discloses the substrate reinforcement member 116 extends around a periphery of the die 102, Fig. 4. At time the invention was made, it was well know to use the substrate reinforcement member extends around a periphery of the die.

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, at time the invention was made, for Coffin to include in his invention that the substrate reinforcement member extends around a periphery of the die to provide stiffness.

3.2. Claims 2, 8 and 17 are rejected under 35U.S.C. 103(a) as being obvious over Coffin in view of Kutlu and in view of Baba (Patent # 6313521 hereinafter "Baba").

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3.2.1. Regarding claim 2: Coffin discloses LGA package having all of the claimed features as discussed above with respect claim 1, wherein the substrate reinforcement member attached to the upper surface of the substrate around the periphery of the lid, except, Coffin doesn't explicitly teach the substrate reinforcement member comprises a ring.

Baba discloses in Fig. 3 the substrate reinforcement member comprises a ring 10. Therefore, at time the invention was made, it was well know to use the substrate reinforcement member comprises a ring.

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, at time the invention was made, for Coffin to include in his invention the substrate reinforcement member comprises a ring to provide stiffness.

3.2.2. Regarding claim 8: Coffin discloses LGA package having all of the claimed features as discussed above with respect claim 1,

except, Coffin doesn't explicitly teach the substrate reinforcement member is parallel and adjacent to sides of the lid.

Baba discloses in Fig. 3 the substrate reinforcement member is parallel and adjacent to sides of the lid. Therefore, at time the invention was made, it was well know to use the substrate reinforcement member is parallel and adjacent to sides of the lid.

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, at time the invention was made, for Coffin to include in his invention the substrate reinforcement member is parallel and adjacent to sides of the lid to provide stiffness.

3.2.3. Regarding claim 17: Coffin discloses LGA package having all of the claimed features as discussed above with respect claim 16,

except, Coffin doesn't explicitly teach the substrate reinforcement member has a rectangular cross section.

Baba discloses in Fig. 3 the substrate reinforcement member has a rectangular cross section. Therefore, at time the invention was made, it was well know to use the substrate reinforcement member has a rectangular cross section.

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, at time the invention was made, for Coffin to include in his invention the substrate reinforcement member has a rectangular cross section to provide stiffness.

3.3. Claims 3 and 10 are rejected under 35U.S.C. 103(a) as being obvious over Coffin in view of Kutlu and in view of McCutcheon (Patent #5958556 hereinafter "Mccutcheon").

3.3.1. Regarding claim 3: Coffin discloses LGA package having all of the claimed features as discussed above with respect claim 1,

except , Coffin doesn't explicitly teach the substrate reinforcement member comprises at least one longitudinal bar.

McCutcheon discloses in Fig. 1 the substrate 8 reinforcement member comprises at least one longitudinal bar 2. Therefore, at time the invention was made, it was well know to use the substrate reinforcement member comprises at least one longitudinal bar.

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, at time the invention was made, for Coffin to include in his invention the substrate reinforcement member comprises at least one longitudinal bar to provide stiffness.

3.3.2. Regarding claim 10: Coffin discloses LGA package having all of the claimed features as discussed above with respect claim 1,

except, Coffin doesn't explicitly teach the substrate reinforcement member has an elongated bar shape.

McCutcheon discloses in Fig. 1 the substrate reinforcement member has an elongated bar shape 2. Therefore, at time the invention was made, it was well know to use the substrate reinforcement member has an elongated bar shape.

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, at time the invention was made, for Coffin to include in his invention the substrate reinforcement member has an elongated bar shape to provide stiffness.

3.4. Claim 5 is rejected under 35U.S.C. 103(a) as being obvious over Coffin in view of Kutlu and in view of Toy et al. (Patent # 6333460 hereinafter "Toy").

3.4.1. Regarding claim 5: Coffin discloses LGA package having all of the claimed features as discussed above with respect claim 1,

except, Coffin doesn't explicitly teach the lid comprises one of AlSiC-9, CuW, and SiC.

Toy discloses also discloses in the "Background of the invention" section, at the time the invention was made, it was well know to use the lid comprises one of AlSiC-9, CuW, and SiC (column 2, lines 5-11).

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, at time the invention was made, for Coffin to include in his invention the lid comprises one of AlSiC-9, CuW, and SiC to provide better matching of the coefficient of thermal expansion (CTE) chip and lid.

3.5. Claims 4, 6 and 7 are rejected under 35U.S.C. 103(a) as being obvious over Coffin in view of Kutlu and in view of Gungor et al. (Patent #5944097 hereinafter "Gungor").

3.5.1. Regarding claim 4: Coffin discloses LGA package having all of the claimed features as discussed above with respect claim 1,

except, Coffin doesn't explicitly teach the substrate reinforcement member comprises one of Invar and SiC.

Gungor discloses in Fig. 2 the substrate 16 reinforcement member 10 comprises one of Invar and SiC. Therefore, at time the invention was made, it was well know to use the substrate reinforcement member comprises one of Invar and SiC.

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, at time the invention was made, for Coffin to include in his invention the substrate reinforcement member comprises one of Invar and SiC, to provide stiffness.

3.5.2. Regarding claim 6: Coffin discloses LGA package having all of the claimed features as discussed above with respect claim 1,

except , Coffin doesn't explicitly teach a coefficient of thermal expansion of the substrate reinforcement member is substantially equal to a coefficient of thermal expansion of the substrate.

Gungor discloses a coefficient of thermal expansion of the substrate reinforcement member is substantially equal to a coefficient of thermal expansion of the substrate (column 3, lines 54-67 and column 4, lines 1-7). Therefore, at time the invention was made, it was well know to use a coefficient of thermal expansion of the substrate reinforcement member is substantially equal to a coefficient of thermal expansion of the substrate.

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, at time the invention was made, for Coffin to include in his invention a coefficient of thermal expansion of the substrate reinforcement member is substantially equal to a coefficient of thermal expansion of the substrate in order to match CTE of the substrate and the substrate reinforcement member.

3.5.3. Regarding claim 7: Coffin discloses LGA package having all of the claimed features as discussed above with respect claim 1, and comprising the substrate 106, Fig. 4 (see Kutlu) and in an adhesive 108 that attaches the lid 104 to the upper surface of the die 102. As discussed above in respect of claim 6 coefficients of thermal expansion of the substrate and the substrate reinforcement member are matched. As a result of matching coefficients of thermal expansion mechanical stress in such structure is reduced and mechanical stress in the substrate and in an adhesive that attaches the lid to the upper surface of the die reduced also as parts of the structure.

3.6. Claims 9 and 20 are rejected under 35U.S.C. 103(a) as being obvious over Coffin in view of Kutlu and in view of Alcoe et al. (Patent #2002/0135063 hereinafter "Alcoe").

3.6.1. Regarding claim 9: Coffin discloses LGA package having all of the claimed features as discussed above with respect claim 1,

except Coffin doesn't explicitly teach the substrate reinforcement member comprises four separate bars.

Alcoe discloses in Fig. 4 the substrate 10 reinforcement member comprises four separate bars 20. Therefore, at time the invention was made, it was well know to use the substrate reinforcement member comprises four separate bars.

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, at time the invention was made, for Coffin to include in his invention the substrate reinforcement member comprises four separate bars to provide stiffness.

3.6.2. Regarding claim 20: Coffin, as modified, discloses LGA package having all of the claimed features as discussed above with respect claim 16, wherein the substrate reinforcement member are adjacent to and separate from the lid,

except Coffin doesn't explicitly teach the substrate reinforcement member comprises two separate members.

Alcoe discloses in Fig. 4 the substrate 10 reinforcement member comprises two separate members 20. Therefore, at time the invention was made, it was well know to use the substrate reinforcement member comprises two separate members.

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, at time the invention was made, for Coffin to include in his invention the substrate reinforcement member comprises two separate members to provide stiffness.

Conclusion

4. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within

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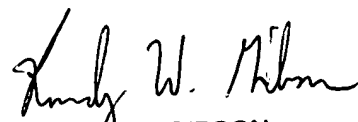
TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

5.1. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Yuriy Semenenko whose telephone number is (571) 272-6106. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:30am - 5:00pm.

5.2. If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Kamand Cuneo can be reached on (571)- 272-1957. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

5.3. Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

YS


RANDY W. GIBSON
PRIMARY EXAMINER